1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case No. 08-13555-JMP In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC., Debtor. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York November 5, 2009 2:10 PM B E F O R E: HON. JAMES M. PECK U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

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7 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE COURT: Be seated, please. 3 (Pause) MR. CAPUTO: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Ken Caputo 4 on behalf of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. 5 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 6 7 MR. CAPUTO: Thanks for taking the time today. We're here to give you a very brief update on the 8 9 claims process --10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. CAPUTO: -- and the status of it in the SIPA liquidation of Lehman Brothers, Inc. 12 You may recall, Your Honor, that on November 7th of 13 2008 you had entered an order specifying procedures that the 14 trustee could you use to determine claims, resolve claims, 15 16 etcetera. And the trustee and SIPC have been working on implementing the terms and conditions of that order and we've 17 made terrific progress and we're here to tell you a little bit 18 19 about that progress and some of the obstacles that we face in 2.0 going forward. We had sent a letter to the Court dated October 14th 21 of 2009 which sets forth some numbers which provide some sort 22 23 of barometer on where the estate is. And in that letter we had told you that there were approximately 594 objections relating 24 to 928 customer claims and that involved about 7,041 claims 25

that had been denied or reclassified. Those numbers are updated, some of which appear on the chart. But we now have received up through 627 objections to claims that relate to 965 customer claims and those are out of 8,356 determinations that have been denied. So we've made large progress in determining a significant number of claims just since the letter has been written to the Court over the last couple of weeks. There are a lot of objections, that's really the gist of what we're here to talk about, for the most part.

Attached to our letter was a chart that set forth a number of categories of objections and listed them and we have an update to that, Your Honor. And if it pleases the Court I'd like to hand one up for you.

THE COURT: That would be fine. Thank you.

15 (Pause)

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THE COURT: This is an example of what's on the easel as well?

18 MR. CAPUTO: Exactly.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CAPUTO: And these are the categories of objections that we have received. Without getting into any of the specifics of the issues or the numbers, and in a minute you're going to hear from Jim Kobak representing the trustee who's going to be able to tell you a little bit more about the specific numbers. But as an overview, what we have done thus

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far and what we intend to continue to do is to address this case much like we've addressed SIPA cases in jurisdictions throughout the country and in many of the cases that have come before judges in this district.

And part of that process is, once you have an objection and once you have an issue that you know needs to be determined and then resolved, we tend to -- we want to reach out to those claimants and we've done so here, repeatedly, is reach out to the objector. Try to get your hands around what the actual dispute is all about, what the facts are, what the law is, what the issues are and first see if you can reach common ground. We've been successful thus far in having more than thirty objections, that have been filed, withdrawn. So that process we hope would continue and we're able to make progress on having objections withdrawn, so be it, that's terrific.

There will be a number of them, however, that that's just not going to happen. There are going to be real issues and significant issues that will have to come before the Court for resolution.

Recently we filed, the trustee filed, a motion for resolution on an agreed order basis of a dispute which we think serves as a bit of a model for what we would like to do going forward. And in that dispute the parties have submitted fairly concise lists with stipulated facts and on that basis the

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parties have set forth what they would like to do on a briefing schedule. And then they, assuming the Court enters the order, the briefs would be filed and the issue would be ripe for resolution by the Court.

So many of the disputes that we have, whether it's on TBA's or repos or any of the categories that you see on the chart, what we'll intend to do is to try to find a resolution. Where we can't find a resolution, get our hands around it as litigants without affecting the Court. And then, and only then, coming before the Court via motion and at the convenience of the Court set it down for hearing or other types of resolution as may be necessary.

So that's generally the process that we envision.

That's what worked well in SIPA cases in many jurisdictions.

What we're really trying to alert the Court to, perhaps, is the fact that we do have a lot of objections. And some of these objections involve significant dollars and they're significant issues to the claimants. You're talking issues in the tens if not hundreds of millions of dollars or more. So they're not going to go away, is what we're trying to tell you. And we're going to have to get to the point where we resolve them. So we recognize that the Court has a very busy calendar, so we intend to work with your clerks and your calendar clerk and try to get these scheduled up in a way that best fits the Court's schedule.

THE COURT: Let me understand what it is that you envision happening, assuming you have a group of objections that fall within a particular category, and we're talking about large numbers of claims within that category. Let's just pick one of example, a TBA has 360.

MR. CAPUTO: Right.

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THE COURT: Four more then existed on the 14th of October when you sent me the letter. Let's just use that as a round number. What do you do and how do you make that an orderly process and to what extent is alternative dispute resolution techniques that have been identified for purposes of the LBHI case techniques that might be suitable here and to what extent is that not suitable?

MR. CAPUTO: The first thing we do is make contact with each of the objectors, their counsel, and try to gauge essentially what the issues are and what their inclination is to be in the lead of resolution of that issue or as part of a group that is willing to go along with the lead group. With that issue in particular, because of its magnitude, I think we're going to have to spend a fair amount of time just getting our hands around all of the different parties. But we will be reaching out to them absent the court process and trying to gauge from each of the parties what their issues are and whether or not we can, at all, get to a point where we concisely have facts and then issues or matters of law for

resolution.

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It may be, with that particular class because it's so large, that there are a series of sub issues or sub determinations that need to be remedied. There may be a certain type or different category within the TBA class. We don't know that yet but that may turn out to be the case as we reach out to these parties, where you have lesser numbers. Where you have, for example, thirty-eight for lack of information or, you know, I can tell you that there have been a number of claimants who have filed claims for their LBHI bond that they want back or losses in their account after 9/19, that kind of thing. What we intend to do, we reach out to them; we collectivize that as best we can.

As for the alternative dispute resolution process, it presents a bit of a quandary for us as a program going forward. Can't rule it out because where it may apply it may be possible to work it in. But for the most part, the resolutions of issues here are issues of law, matters of law under the Securities Investor Protection Act and it's applicability and sections of the Code and whether they apply in SIPA or not.

So it may be very difficult to have a mediator or arbitrator come before and try to work out a solution that would be amenable to 360 parties or maybe 135 parties in the second category. I can't say it would not be possible, standing here today, I think it may be. But what we've seen,

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of course we've never seen this kind of magnitude in a SIPA case, but what we've seen in other issues it comes down to a determination that needs to be made by a court of law. And what the importance of that is, seen by the fact that the determination by the Court, the ultimate determination of the legal issue provides clarity for, among others, the regulatory process, investors, customers and it helps each of those parties down the road gauge better their risk, their appetite for risk, their ability to manage their affairs and also tells them what kind of protections are available to them ultimately down the road.

So we may be able to -- we have mediated disputes in the past within the SIPA context, we have been successful doing that. But here it may come down to a number of them requiring the Court to determine what the law is. So I think we're going to be flexible and we'll certainly look to work with the Court to the maximum extent we can on that and see if we can make some headway.

So I'm not ruling anything out. Of course I wouldn't categorically say we can't do that but it may prove difficult for some of these issues down the road.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CAPUTO: Thank you.

MR. KOBAK: Good afternoon, Your Honor. James Kobak,

25 | Hughes Hubbard & Reed for the Trustee.

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I just wanted to focus on some of the individual categories. Although there are a large number of claims it's not quite as daunting, perhaps, as appears. And the TBA's for instance, although they're 360 pending objections and there probably will be more in the future, the great majority of those are really accounted for by clients of three or four entities; BlackRock, Pimco, Morgan Stanley and Galliard. And we've already talked to some of those people, so I think as a practical matter we see this as involving one or two overriding legal issues. And I think we should be able to work with some of those parties to get this issue teed up.

If it were to be determined that there were customer claims, there might perhaps be some factual issues that would then have to be dealt with that we could either resolve or what have you. But I think that the basic overriding legal question, is this a customer transaction or not, is it covered by SIPC is essentially a legal issue and I think they'll be three or four.

THE COURT: Let me stop you for a second just to understand how this issue gets to this point of being a number on a chart.

I take it that either the trustee or SIPC makes a determination that a particular claim is not an allowed customer claim, is that right?

MR. KOBAK: That's correct. We send a letter -- this

15 is all pursuant to the procedures in Your Honor's November 7th 1 2 order. 3 THE COURT: Right. Which party is making that 4 decision in the case of these claims? And I'm just using the TBA as an example. 5 MR. KOBAK: Well actually the trustee and his 6 professionals review the claim, we have an extensive system for 7 doing that, reconcile the amounts and so forth, determine 8 what's on the books and records, whether it corresponds with 9 the claim and then we make a determination. Those 10 11 determinations are also reviewed by SIPC and then a letter goes out. Technically the letter goes out from the trustee; it's 12 the trustee's determination. But in fact SIPC is involved in 13 the process. 14 THE COURT: It's a consultation. 15 MR. KOBAK: That's correct. 16 THE COURT: It's a consultation with SIPC. 17 MR. KOBAK: That's correct. 18 THE COURT: And I take it that the trustee, in 19 2.0 consultation with SIPC, has determined that in the case of, 21 again this category which is just by way of example, that at least at this point 360 claims that have been made in this 22 23 category are to be disallowed because they do not constitute,

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in the determination of the trustee, customer claims, is that

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correct?

16 That's correct. 1 MR. KOBAK: 2 THE COURT: But they all fall into the same general 3 category of type of claim. 4 MR. KOBAK: That's correct. THE COURT: Is there any guidance in case law or 5 regulatory authority or administrative authority that supports 6 the determination? Is there anything in the statute that 7 supports the determination or is this simply a judgment call, 8 an informed judgment call by the trustee? 9 MR. KOBAK: It's our interpret -- I mean, we do think 10 11 it's an informed judgment call. I really don't want to be in the position, because I don't think it's fair to claimants, so 12 I'm, kind of, putting forth what our argument is. 13 THE COURT: I don't want to know what your argument 14 I'm just trying to understand whether or not it's a simple 15 16 question because you're pointing to authority and say, well this doesn't qualify as a customer claim under the authority of 17 the XYZ case or under the authority of what we did in another 18 19 similar case. Or is this rather something which is being fabricated, I mean that not in a negative way, in the context 2.0 21 of this case because of the more sophisticated nature of the kinds of claims being presented? 22 MR. KOBAK: I think some of the specific claims have 23 not been litigated frequently. Repos, for instance, there is 24 25 some case law on but it's only one or two cases. But it's --

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17 our position is basically based on what we think is very clear statutory interpretation, legislative history, what case law there is. So it's not really a fabricated position but some of these questions --THE COURT: When I used the term fabricated --MR. KOBAK: No, I --THE COURT: -- I didn't mean that in the sense that it might be used informally. I meant constructed or put together in the context of this particular case. MR. KOBAK: I don't think it's completely unprecedented but on most of these points there is not a lot of precedent directly on point out there. THE COURT: And in the objections that have been filed, are the parties who are taking issue with the position that you have articulated, presenting you with authority of one sort or another to suggest that you're just plain wrong? MR. KOBAK: Yes, in some cases they are. Some cases the objections are fairly short and cryptic but in the case of some of these sophisticated entities that have a lot of clients with TBA claims, they have in fact set forth things, kind of, in the nature of the summary of argument and brief, sometimes even citing what they think is pertinent authority. And we have looked at that very carefully.

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kind of claim that may lend itself to a summary judgment type

THE COURT: Okay. So this is an example, then, of a

presentation?

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MR. KOBAK: That's correct. The shorts position, which Mr. Caputo alluded to, we've already, as he mentioned, worked out a stipulation of facts with an entity known as Fifth Third (ph.). And we think that tees up the -- what we think is the controlling legal issue.

So far there's only been one person who's objected to short position but there will be some hedge funds that take a similar position. And it will be up to them but I would think that they may well want to come in and be involved in some of the briefing and so forth on this issue. Because again, we think there's overriding legal issue as to what the determinative date is for SIPA purposes.

THE COURT: All right. Well, what's the vehicle, then, for a summary judgment that would be generally applicable to, in this case, the TBA claims, 360 similarly situated parties?

MR. KOBAK: Well, I think with the TBAs what we'd be inclined to do, and of course it takes two to tango in a sense, but I think -- we have had some preliminary discussions. I think we would try to come up with some kind of omnibus motion that would cover, maybe not all of them but at least a substantial number, and essentially get agreement as to what the basic underlying facts are, which I think would be largely undisputed for purposes of determining the overriding legal

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issues and present it. We've done that in other SIPA cases in the past when there have been similar types of issues as to whether a certain transaction or certain kind of relationship qualifies for customer treatment or not.

THE COURT: In terms of process, it's apparent that the total number of pending objections, which is as of today 627, is up by thirty-three from the number that -- thirty-four from the number that existed as of a few weeks ago. Some objections have been withdrawn but on a moving target basis is there a projection as to how many overall objections we're going to need to be dealing with in the life of this case?

MR. KOBAK: There will be more and there are, I think, approximately -- the way the order works, when we send a letter of determination the claimant has thirty days to file an objection or not. If they don't object the objection is final. In our experience maybe eighty, ninety percent of the time there isn't an objection but the rest of the time there may be. So I think they're approximately a little over a 1,000 letters as to which the thirty day period hasn't run, so there would be some more objections on those. And there are another 1,000 to 2,000 claims that haven't been determined yet and many of those will probably be denied and there probably will be further objections. But I don't think we've been able to really come up with any kind of precision with a number as to whether it'll be 200 more or 300 more or 400 more. There will be more.

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I do think we are in touch with many of the categories, the empty account category which means the account on the debtor's books and records shows no activity in the account and nothing in the account; lack of information where it's hard to understand what the claim is even for. Once or twice, for instance, allowed amount there's not any dispute the claim's allowed. I think there's just a very minor dispute as to the amount. We've been in touch with a lot of these people so I think a number of those will get withdrawn. But there undoubtedly will be a very substantial number just given the great number of customers that we're dealing with.

THE COURT: All right. Well, what do you propose at this point?

MR. KOBAK: I think our objective coming here today was simply to inform Your Honor that there would be a substantial number of claims. There already have been a lot of claims, as you know, filed on the docket. But that we do have an approach of grouping them together and dealing with them in an efficient way, in a way which we hope will be efficient in terms of Your Honor's calendar.

THE COURT: I hope so too. So this is really a warning to me that my workload is going to increase sometime over the next six months?

MR. KOBAK: Unfortunately yes, Your Honor. Although we'll try to keep that to a minimum. We'll try to keep the

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numbers of objections that come before you, at least the numbers on the discrete matters that come before you to a minimum and try to handle them in the most efficient way possible.

We've found many of the claimants, actually even though we may have substantial differences as to the ultimate legal question, fairly reasonable to deal with. Many of them also have an objective of having these decided efficiently and without having to spend a lot of time in discovery and arguing about facts that may not have proved to be relevant.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a case administration question, unrelated to the specifics of the claim types or the issues that might be presented. Is it your expectation, notwithstanding what may be the very good working rapport that you have with some of your adversaries, that it will be necessary to set up some additional calendar time specific to the SIPC case to deal with this question? In other words, we have a pattern in the LBHI and LBI cases of shared omnibus hearing dates with shared agendas in which, for the most part, the LBI case has been, in relative terms, a less time consuming portion of omnibus days. Is it your expectation that we will need court time just for this on a separate day in certain months to be identified in the future?

I think it would be very helpful. I think it would make a lot

MR. KOBAK: I don't know if it's absolutely necessary.

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of sense because there will be issues about interpretation of SIPA that are fairly unique to our case. And I think there is a significant -- and some of those omnibus day calendars I know get rather lengthy already. So I think from our perspective that would seem to me to be a very salutary approach.

THE COURT: It appears to me that that would be desirable. And even if it turns out that some days are reserved and you only use a few hours on a day that's been set aside, it's probably preferable, given the number of people who may be physically present or on the phone to deal with these issues, that we identify separate LBI objection issues days, and I'm not sure what the right label is for it but you get the idea.

MR. KOBAK: Yes. No, I think that would be an excellent suggestion, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now when do you think you're going to need this time?

MR. KOBAK: The Fifth Third, I think the schedule is the first brief will be due December 1st. So we anticipate that being ripe for coming before Your Honor sometime after the first of the year. And I think we'd probably be talking about after the first of the year, really for all these things.

MR. CAPUTO: The reply dates on that, Your Honor, are January 6th. So sometime after that it may be fully submitted and then it would come pursuant to that separate date that you

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may set aside on that single issue. So that's not until January on that issue.

THE COURT: All right. Well --

MR. CAPUTO: And that's the first.

THE COURT: My suggestion is, if you think it would be useful to identify in advance certain dates in 2010 starting in January that will be designated for purposes of dealing with claims objections or issues relating to claims objections in the SIPA liquidation portion of the Lehman case, that we do that sooner rather than later. And that you think together with your various colleagues who need to prepared for this and perhaps some leading representatives of claimants, to come up with a schedule on a month-by-month basis that makes sense.

And if you can come up with some suggested dates or weeks that would be useful, and contact my courtroom deputy and we can see if we can accommodate you consistent with my other obligations. It may be that we will need a chambers' conference just for purposes of working out dates that make sense and fine tuning the schedule.

MR. KOBAK: I understand, Your Honor. And that's fine with us. I think that's an excellent suggestion. I think that will help move this along as efficiently as possible.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, are there any other issues, other than scheduling, that need to be addressed now?

MR. KOBAK: Not at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything else that you wish to say at this point?

MR. KOBAK: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Is there anything that anyone who has heard this wishes to say at this point? Apparently there is one person who is taking that bait.

MR. MCDONALD: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Hugh
McDonald with Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal on behalf of Hudson
City Savings Bank.

Your Honor, my client falls into the repurchase agreement category here. And my client has received the letter notice. We have timely responded with an objection setting forth, briefly, the basis of our objection, primarily this is an assault on the level (ph.) line of case law by SIPC and the trustee.

We understand from Your Honor's comments that you're looking to position these things for what is akin to a summary judgment resolution at some ultimate point. But we understand at this juncture the trustee and SIPC haven't finished resolving all of the -- or making determinations with regard to all of the repurchase agreements. So it sort of leaves us in limbo at this juncture as to timing going out.

We would hope that in the interim that we would be able to at least obtain some limited discovery on the particular issues so that we could tee this up for a situation

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where we would have other stipulated facts or position ourselves for an affidavit on a summary judgment basis. We don't envision a lot of discovery on this but we would need some preliminary discovery and hopefully can do that on a consensual basis without having to burden the Court with any discovery related litigation.

THE COURT: Okay. Well I'm going to ask the trustee a question that is a more general question that your comment brings to mind.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay.

THE COURT: And it's a very basic issue, is it the trustee's position that in effect the issue has been joined when a party within the thirty day period objects to the denial of a claim and that at that point there is a contested matter for purposes of discovery rights under the bankruptcy rules?

MR. KOBAK: I think our position formally is that we would file, then, a motion to have our position confirmed.

There'd be reply briefs and so forth. That's essentially what we've worked out with Fifth Third.

Having said that, I think there have been discussions between Mr. McDonald and others in my office about the points he's raising. And I don't think we're resistant to doing some limited discovery, either formally or informally for someone in their position.

THE COURT: All I was really asking, and I understand

that with an actively represented party that seeks discovery it's difficult to say no. I was just trying to get an understanding whether, for a party who was not actively represented but who objected to a claim determination, if there was a general rule of thumb that made that a contested matter, such that without having to come to court to ask, anybody who wanted to take discovery would be able to do so consistent with the Bankruptcy Rules.

MR. KOBAK: I think, Your Honor, we'd want to think about that because there are a number of parties and it's very easy for somebody to serve a deposition notice or something even if they're not that serious about pursuing the claims. So we do intend to tee some of these up as quickly as we can to get the issues raised.

THE COURT: Well here's really where I'm going. Certain discovery may be permissible because you consent to it. Certain discovery simply may be available as a matter of right because there is a contested matter, which gives any party in interest who's involved in that an opportunity to take such discovery as is relevant to the objection. We're not talking about 2004 discovery here, we're talking about --

MR. KOBAK: Correct.

THE COURT: -- contested matter discovery. So my threshold question is, and you don't have to respond now but I do have the question, as to whether procedurally we have what

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amounts to contested matters at this point, 627 separate contested matters in which there are pending objections with disputes in which parties, at least in theory, would have discovery rights.

MR. MCDONALD: Preliminary, at least in our view based on past experience, I would think the contested matter would begin at the time that we file a motion specifically asking for the relief that the claim be denied. Because before that it's always possible that the claimant will convince us to change their mind, we'll convince the claimant to change their mind. Perhaps there are some facts that weren't on the books and records that somebody can show us. So I think -- and I think that's consistent with the practice in past litigation -- past liquidations.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MCDONALD: Thank you, Your Honor.

UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: Your Honor, if I could be heard for a moment on that? The Court has set up specific procedures pursuant to which SIPC and the trustee could essentially object to claims. And what they have done here is they have said your customer claim is denied status as a customer claim. And we have responded to that with a formal pleading. And we're discussing having a motion for summary judgment essentially filed here. I don't know how a motion, at that point, triggers the contested matter for discovery

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purposes. I think at this point the issue has clearly been joined from a procedural perspective and that a litigant, at this point, would be entitled to appropriate discovery.

I'm not saying we're going to have a problem here, they're indicating that they're willing to engage in informal discovery; I don't know how far that willingness goes. But I think, clearly from our position, we have the right under the rules to engage in this discovery.

THE COURT: Well, why don't we leave it on this basis, and I'm not suggesting that you're the test case for all discovery that's going to apply in the various pending objections or objections to be filed by the trustee.

As it relates to your situation, the trustee has already indicated a willingness to work cooperatively with you, so there's really no issue. If it turns out that there is a discovery dispute, it will not be presented in open court in this fashion, it will be subjected to the very same discipline that applies to any discovery dispute in any case pending in the Southern District of New York. There'll be a meet and confer obligation, there'll be a request for a conference with the Court and ultimately motion practice if that's necessary.

The more general question that your coming to the podium raised in my mind, and I don't think we need to resolve it today, is whether there is, as a matter of law, a discovery right prior to the trustee's taking the step of filing some

kind of formal pleading in the bankruptcy court to obtain 1 coercive relief as to a party who has objected to a claim 3 determination made by the trustee. And I suspect that there 4 are different perspectives on that question. I'm not suggesting that we have a free-for-all on whether or not 5 discovery has been triggered by virtue of the response made by a claimant to the trustee's objection to that claim. I can understand both sides of that argument. I was simply asking, 8 in a very, I think, balanced way what the trustee's position was on it and he told me, through counsel, I don't know yet. 10 11 And so I'm going to take that as the equivocal response for the 12 day. As to your situation, it's not an issue because you're 13 going to work it out. 14 UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 16 THE COURT: Is there anyone else who wishes to say anything at this point? 17 (No audible response) 18 THE COURT: Then we're adjourned. Thank you. 19 2.0 MR. CAPUTO: Thanks for taking the time, Your Honor. 21 22 23 24

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